CIVIL WAR.

The Condition of Louisiana Before the Defeat of Kellogg.

Preparations of the "Leaguers" to Secure Justice.

THE WHITE CAMELIAS.

History of the Conshatta Troubles.

Seizures of Arms and Threats of Federal Prosecution.

OPINIONS ON THE COUP D'ETAT.

Leading Southern Men Interviewed by Herald Reporters.

THE CITY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11, 1874. The social and political condition of Louisiana is orse than that of any other Southern State. In Kentucky there is mere lawlessness, with some bloodsned. In Tennessee there is an effort to keep the negroes from the exercise of political power. In Mississippi there is discontent with negro rule, But in Louisiana there are all of these things and the State is in a condition of chronic anarchy, disto hope for anything better. The young men are resolved upon ruin, thinking armed interference with an authority which they regard as a usurpation as the only remedy that is left. The old menthat respectable part of the community which is conservative-are helpless, either as against the official thieves, who are beggaring the State, or the even more dangerous element which is trying to plunge the people into civil war. ness and despair. The parishes are overburdened with taxes, and instead of allowing the negroes to work undisturbed in the fields a White Man's League is formed at the very moment when they are disposed to forsake politics, and the leaders are thus easily enabled to force them back into the "The white men have formed a party to keep you from voung or to kill you," say these men, and the negro is easily persuaded to assert rights which all men agree are guaranteed to him. So passions are excited and labor is neglected. New Orieans, which ten years of peace should have made not only the commercial metropolis of the South, but the rival of New York, is a great idle thing, sleeping lazily on the banks of the Mississippi without trade and without the hope

of trade, while politically it is in fact only

A CITY WITHOUT A COUNTRY. Words cannot adequately describe the condition of a people who have nothing to do or do nothing but drink juleps and talk politics. Everybody is very polite and kind, and people answer questions readily, so readily, indeed, that a New York friend expressed some surprise at it. "They seem to have nothing else to do," I answered, reflectively. This, however, was before 1 understood the real occupation of the people of New Orleans. In the evening every street corner has its knot of politicians, talking of impending strife and swearing vengeance upon somebody. The barrooms, which are magnificent and abundant, are nightly filled with crowds, eagerly discussing the situation over their drinks. These places, with their splendid white columns and long array of black bottles, their marble counters and cut glass and brilliant mirrors are the only evidences of prosperity. The merchant is without customers and the customers without money. The levee is as dull as if there never had been any trade and never would be any. There is no shipping and no hope of any. This is the dull season, but there is no real prospect that it will ever end. Commercial activity is impossible, because political dissension has destroyed all faith in the future. Distrust reigns everywhere. Disgust is found to be the twin brother of distrust. We have here a large city filled with ugly smells and an idle. dangerous population. New Orleans is no longer the capital of gayety and fashion. Even the Mardi Gras is a mockers. The old men are helpless, crying, "What can we do?" The young men are violent, rude and uneducated. Everybody feels that this is the era of disaster and despair. The city is isolating itself from all the world and from the sympathies of all the world by the exhibition of unexampled stupidity, in threats of unparalleled cruelty. Unless the people of New Orleans are merely seeking to destroy the commercial prospects of their city by talk, as idle as it is wicked, their purposes are those of massacre and bloodshed, in which the unarmed and the defenceless will suffer more than the guilty partisans who are trying to precipitate a condict. The al-

enceies wit suder more than the guilty parisans who are tring to precipitate a condict. The alege cause of all the exaperation is THS CORRUTTIONS OF THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

For State, parish or municipal government in Louisiana very little can be said. Kellogg would harply be accepted any shere as a model Governor. He is not a statesman, His integrity mas oeen questioned too otten and wint too much reason. But it is easy to go too far even in just condemnation. If he is not less unscriptions than Warmoth he lacks Warmoth's bothness and courage. It is universally admitted that his administration is as honest as McEnery's possibly could nave been, and he has the advantage over McEnery in sense and experience. Besides it must be admitted that no man could be Governor of Louisiana for even so long as a fortisiph and come out of it with a street of reputation left to nim. Every official act is distorted, while many of Kellogy's are bade enough in their makeoness. In some instances when the outtiery was most violets, he was clearly right, but he is not often right. His is no easy place. To deal impartially between the men who are his friends and the men who proclaim themselves his friends and the men who called which would have been accepted. If it never that the proposed his process of the process of th

treatment public officials receive elsewhere they would find themselves profited in return. Even the corruptions in State and parish affairs, which seem inevitable, might be icssened, at least if there were less captionsness and unnecessary dissatisfaction on the part of the people.

KELLOGG ON HIS APPOINTMENTS.

Many of Kellogg's appointments have been very severely criticised, and most of them have de served the severest things that were said about I was particularly anxious to know what the Governor would have to say respecting them, and to my gratification introduced the subject himself. "It is true," he said, "my appointments were not always good; but the material at my command is often had. I have always sought to make the best selections possible under the circumstances. But even then they are the best, with the material very good, they fail to give satisfaction. I have an pointed old planters, against whom nothing could be urged, to parish offices, but there was as much opposition as if the selections had been bad. The young men wanted the offices themselves, and they never will be satisfied till they get them." This is the trouble all over the South. Everybody wants office. Indeed, unless everybody can get office the whites who refuse to work will not have an equal chance with the industrious blacks. It is a deplorable state of affairs and seems destined to become worse, whether the whites get the offices or not. Polities is the only topic of conversation. Bloodletting and unworthy combinations like the "White League" are the only panaceas for political evils. Office-holding is the only reward of patriotism. The Kellogg administration is far irom being a good government, but to such a people no government can be acceptable. The demunication of every measure is equally unstinted. The enforcement of the Registration law is a case in point. In some places Kellogg's appointments are good, in others bad. On the whole they are nearly as good as they can be expected to be; but however fair the election under it may be the white people have not waited to test it, but are conducting their canvass under semi-military tactics. Kellogg claims that the law and his administration of it ars fair in every way. "The Registration law of this State," he said to me, "as as lair as in any State in the Union." He declared that his appointments under it were as good as he could make. To this he added that he had a bill in his possession, however, which gave him nearly as much powers Warmouth bad. "I have not signed this bill," he said. "and I will not sign it." The Governor must either be disposed to do right in this emergency or he has great confidence in the result of the election, otherwise he would not put aside so potent a weapon, wicked as it is. This is the bill, it will be remembered, which raised such a lively breeze in the Senate last winter when the Louisiana case was under disconsision. If Kellogg thinks it useless now, as he evidently does, it is because the White League organization has aroused the negroes and solidified the republican party. In Louisiana, unfortunately, it is no longer a question of Kellogg but a question of race and party.

The Coushatta Affairs, the thing looks unreasonable, but it may be true. Whether this part of the story is true or laise it is cert an equal chance with the industrious blacks. It is a deplorable state of affairs and seems destined to become worse, whether the whites get the offices

it is likely the party of negroes was assembled at Twitchell's out of fear that the party at conshatta was only a cloak for getting a sufficient number of white men together to compel Twitchell's and Edgerton's resignations. This is what was told to the negroes, and it was for the purpose of resisting this high-handed measure that the negroes were brought together. The purposes of the white men were not developed because of the ladiscretion of the negro was shot Dixon. Having originally intended to compet them to resign on general charges of official venality, the White Leaguers then changed their minds and presended to exile them from the State as the leaders of a band of armed outlaws. They had resigned their offices and promised to go away, when their guard was overpowered by a party of "Fexas desperadoes," and they and their lellow prisoners were all murdered in cold blood. There was no excuse for the crime whatever, and the petence that the murderers were Texans only adds to the detestation with which the crime must be regarded. I have no doubt the murderers were from Shreveport, which is just far enough away from Conshatta to conceal the movements and identity of the offenders. This is what Governor Kellogg charges in his proclamation, and the people of Shreveport denounce the charge with extreme indiguation. Yet it is certain that a party of armed and mounted men left that place before the massicre and returned after it, the intervening time being just sufficient to allow the perpetration of the crime. My information on this point is certain, but if gave the source of it my trankness might result in getting somebody shot. The deed is one that meets with general execuation everywhere. To the old Southern chivatry it is more hateful than it can possibly be to the Northern radical. Taking the prisoners from a guard and murdering them in the lace of an accepted promise is regarded by them as the lowest depth of dishonor. The horror with which the thing is regarded may well make the people of Shreveport and C

garded by them as the lowest depth of dishonor. The horror with which the thing is regarded may well make the people of Shreveport and Conshatta anxions to evade the responsibility of a crime which is a shock and a disgrace to humanity.

It is only in an exceptional condition of society that such crimes are possible. Louisiana has had nine years of bad government. Nearo rule has been most disastrous. Official plundering has been most disastrous. Official plundering has been most disastrous. Official plundering has been continuous, unexampled and irremediable. So complete is the ruin that has been wrought that fully one-half the State is to be sold for taxes. There is no hope for the future, except by outvoting the negroes and the corrupt whites. This cannot be done except by the aid of the good darkies. It cannot be done at all because the young men who rule democratic politics in this State are too hostile to the negro to make it possible. Besides, if it could be done, it would be only exchanging one class of ignorant rulers for another. The young men of the South are hadje educated. In Louisiana they are worse off than anywhere else. New Orleans is less fortunate than the rost of louisiana. Everything except reading and writing are among the lost arts, and even in these many aspiring Southern youths are not adepts. The war did not put he marks of intel-

chinery as this would be bad enough it aimed only at destroying the political power of the negro. But it is aimed also at his industry, his occupation, his bread and shelter for himself, his wise and his children. It is a political maxim with the White league that every negro ought to starve who will not vote the white man's ficket. The white leaguers many of whom are planters with large rice and sugar plantations, have agreed among themselves to employ only democratic negroes. There are none such. This is the plan of Dr. Taylor, of St. Landry parish, a very worthy gentleman in all things save this singularly mistaken and inhuman policy. Aiready it is being put into practice, not only in the agricultural districts, but even in this city. A merchant here, a gentleman of integrity and intelligence, a democrat, but a man of personal in dependence, told me this morning that some of the White League leaders asked him to discharge his colored porter because the negro is a radical. Being a man of more than common courage he reliased. It will be seen from all this how dangerous is this organization. It threatens with impending ruin black and white alike. Only a community of madmen would think of inaugurating such a reign of migustice and crueity and blood. To had government and a victous police and oppressive taxation and State bankruptcy is to be added an armed political organization for the correction of evils witch seem to be incurable. If the negroes are armed also, as is alleged, it is all the worse for everybody.

armed political organization for the correction of evils winth seem to be incurable. If the negroes are armed also, as is alleged, it is all the worse for everybody.

THE OSTEACISM OF GENERAL LONGSTREET.

As an illustration of what social ostracism in New Orieans and Louisiana for differences of political opinion means, no better case can be found than that of General Longstreet. At the close of the war he was idolized in this city. No one approached him in popular esteem. His military record was grander than Stonewall Jackson's, it vied with Lee's, it rivalled Sherman's and Grant's. He lived as in a fairy land of fancy and delight. Within twenty-lour hours the dream laded away. Prom being the idol of the populace he was the completest object of their detestation. He had written a political letter the sentiments of which New Orleans and Louisiana disapproved, and consequently he had become a traitor and a knave. Ninery-seven out of every hundred of his acquaintances refused to speak to him. He was driven from society in a single day. For seven long years this ostracism has continued. Longstreet has endured it with that heroism which accepts fate calmiy. The only sign he has shown of the acuteness of his wounds is in a disposition to avoid everybody. The other day I heard the subject long and earnestly discussed on the pluzza of the St. Charles Hotel. Jack Wharton asserted that Longstreet's case was only an example of the social and political ostracism whichobtains in this city. Mr. Effingnam Lawrence, a wealthy planter of the Plaquemines parish, confirmed it. General Thomas A. Harris, a distinguished soldier of the Confederacy, deciared that in Longstreet's case was only an example of the social and political ostracism whichobtains in this city. Mr. Effingnam Lawrence, a wealthy planter of the Plaquemines parish, confirmed it. General Thomas A. Harris, a distinguished soldier of the confederacy, deciared that in Longstreet's case it was terrible and complete, without preceden and without justification. The same

THE ARMS CASE.

The seizure of arms in the store of Mr. Arthur Olivier by the State authorities yesterday was a case likely to produce bloodshed. Without at an justifying the action of the police, it may be remarked that the conduct of Mr. Olivier is independently. justifying the action of the police, it may be remarked that the conduct of Mr. Olivier is indefensible. The moral grade of his action is on an equality with the ordence of selling liquor to indicats. He is a private speculator in weapons of war—a man who sees a chance of profit in supplying second cand muskets to an excited population. The arms selfied were some of the discarded weapons of the Prussian service, which Olivier bought and brought here on the chance of there being a market for them. He is a self-constituted agent for arming the Write League, and he cares little who else is ruined if he is able to make money. He is not a Southern man, he is not even a citizen of the United States, and in his nefarious work of arming one race against another he claims the protection of the British government. In itself, his importation of arms was a menace against the de facto government which exists here. It was a lookish thing to seize them, because their seizure might have produced no end of trouble. Three cases of arms were seized, however, and carried to the Central Station by the police. All danger seems to have been averted for this time, but the people of New Orleans are living in the mouth of a voicano. Nobody can tell when the secting jurnace beneath the soriace may break forth. Many persons believe there will be no outbreak. Many others declare that civil strile is impending, and that there will be fighting in the streets of New Orleans. My own conviction is

many nouses are empty. There is no working class, or idic class either for that matter, to share the burdens of taxavine with properly owners and business men. And worst of all, this public robbery is only the foundation of public their. Macenoithe money roses into the lands of the "Ring," as single district or a single, as the other rose of the assessors are equally environes, an incentive to make overvaluations. Shering are baid in the same proportion. The men who hold the offices do not always get the lees. These are divided among the "Ring," and it is said that Clark, the gambler, who is Kelogg's immiliar, comes in for a very ineral share. Cark, on the other hand, "puts up" for the rest. These men are gnawing the very vitals of the State. It often occurs that they lose at cards when they have been playing with State indis, and then there is no reparation and no punishment. General Benton used to do this with the receipts of the internal kevenne Department, and his example was too good a one to be lost upon the State officials. Even when the money gets into the treasury it is irandulently extracted by somebody or heedlessly and recknessly spent by a negro Legislature. In all this there is reason if not instinction for a white league. These are the causes writing political adventurers of the causes with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed party for a race issue with a certain kind readed to the community is concerned and galvanized the embres of the young political adventurers of the causes.

THE POLITICAL ADVENTICIERS.

None of the Southern States has had such marveillous political adventurers as Louisiana. It is an atter of official history that he promises everybody everything

this State, and especially in this city, if it comes at all, will come with great strength. It is promoted mostly by the young men—those radical fellows who have nothing to lose and everything to gain by an outbreak. Every evening they are in the drinking places and on the street corners talking pointes. They are loud in their predictions of the coming strife. They are loud in their threats also. Ten thousand of them can be gathered around the Clay statue, in Canal street, in an hour. They are brave, and will fight as well as talk. The Metropolitan Police are a mere handful in comparison with them. The negro militial would not stand before them an instant. Longstreet's courage and genius are the only things they fear. Against him most of their threats are made. It is a common thing to hear men threaten to kin Longstreet. In case of a conflict many a young lellow has declared that the great soldier is to be ans favorite mark. Kellogg, however, is the person against whom every effort is to be directed. He is the usurper. He represents the power of the republican party. He dispenses the patronage which they want and cannot get. He is the embodiment of all their hates and all their fears, and his destruction would be the enthronement of all their hopes and all their desires. If it is possible he is to be overthrown. The probable action of the general government is not considered by the people who have this matter in hand. These never calculate chances, but simply act upon their impulses. They are always likely to do foolish things, and an accident may oall them to arms and place them in defiance to the general government. In any event nothing can come from it except blood-shed and discord and deferred hopes for the return of public confidence and the revival of business prosperity.

A CRY FOR ARBITRARY FOWER.

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A CRY POR ARRITRARY POWER.

There is another class, however, which would not object to see Kellorg overthrown by these flery young men, in the hope that some good might come out of it. These are the very men who have most to lose by any disturbance of the peace—the property owners, the merchants, the business men. With them bope deferred has made the heart sick, until at last they are uttering their cry of despair—a cry for arbitrary power. What they want is a government that will not plunder them, that will treat them justly and impartially—above all that can command and compel respect. "Send us a major general," said a prominent business man to me this morning, "with sufficient power to give us an honest and stable government," "If we had five years of military rule," said another, "business would be able to recover from the depressing influences of the last five, and our people, both white and block, would have time to learn the duties of citizenship." The business men all icel that they must have freedom irom political discussion and discord. To obtain this they are willing to forego the privileges of citizenship, such as voting and holding office. It is a strange cry, but one that is exceedingly natural from a people oppressed as this people and divided by so many diverse elements.

THE FIRST SEIZURE OF ARMS.

The first seizure of arms from the citizens of New Orleans took place on the alternoon of the 8th inst. On that occasion a lot of rifles were seized during their transportation along Canal street, on a writ issued by Judge McArthur, directed against no one so far as the document itself ore evidence and based on certain "information received." The owners of the arms, to whom they were at the time of seizure in course of delivery, at once appealed to the authorities for the re at once appealed to the authorities for the re-covery of their property and obtained writs of sequestration from the First Justice and Sixth District courts. Both of these writs were disre-garded by the police. The authorities, acting on the information contained in the writs, straightway obtained an injunction from Judge Hawkins ar-resting all further measures on the part of the owners of the seized arms, and concluded by swearing out an ailidavit against Mossys. Guyol & Fremaux, charging them with conspiracy.

The Second Selzure of Arms, which really precipitated the troubles, occurred on the 10th. Pedestrians and business men who were on Canal street, between Camp and Magazine streets, noticed, about twelve o'clock on that loafers, who had assembled at different points in that locality. Some of these men were recognized as Metropolitan police in citizens' clothes by those who chanced to know their faces, and others that were there happened to be widely known as active members of the detective corps.

It was for a while currently reported that they were suspiciously watching a well known hardware store on that part of Canal street. About three o'clock an active demonstration took place. At that time several of the detectives entered Olivier's gun store and presented him with a search

oreak forth. Many persons believe there will be no outbreak. Many others declare that civil strike is impending, and that there will be fighting in the streets of New Orleans. My own conviction is that as ruggle is sure to chose sooner or later, and when it comes it will be a severe and bloody one. Another arms case would probably precipitate it, and the result would be barricades and street fights between the police and the people.

This enormities of state and city taxation. Next to military societies for political purposes the danger to Louisiana and New Orleans is in the enormities of State and city taxation. Everything is assessed, and the assessments are upon valuations far above what the property would bring. In the aggregate men are taxed at the rate of five per cent for all they are worth and all they have borrowed. Much of this tax is not paid, because many people have nothing to pay with. In consequence their property is soid at nominal prices and they are beggared. As to selling real estate now at anything like what it is worth that is out of the question. While negro rule and white leagues and anarchy last there is no security for property of any kind. keal estate has been shrinking in value ever since the war. Splendid residences in this city cannot be soid and are hired for a song.

men, with one or two in addition to their former number.

MR. OLIVIER ARRESTED.

When the writ of arrest was served on Mr. Olivier he made no resistance, but surrendered himself, and was taken up to the Sixth Precinct station, on Rousseau street. The affiliavit sworn to and the charge made against Mr. Olivier are substantially the same as taose of Messrs. Guvol and Fremaux, and this gentleman will probably be a defendant in the same trial. The Metropolitan Guard, who were present or near the gun store at the time of the seizure, marched in a solid body up to police headquarters with the arms, as a sort of armed escort for saic conduct. No demonstration was made by the people to intercept the arms on their way to their new destination; nor at the time was there likely to be any, as the steets are usually comparatively deserted at that hour.

Mr. Olivier was arraigned before Judge Miller, under the charges mentioned, in the Fourth Municipal Court, and released on bond to appear before Judge McArthur on the 10th, with Captain Fremaux and Mr. Guyol.

The Arms Seizure. [New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 11.]

Infamous and stupendous as is this outrage, one is forced to regard with respectful amazementnot wholly foreign to admiration—the consummate and marvellous audacity which is inspiring the action of the authorities. "Now you see it, and now you don't see it." One moment Messrs. Guvol and Fremaux are citizens protesting against Guyol and Fremaux are citizens protesting against an outrageous interference with their constitutional rights and suing for the restitution of their property, the next, prestot they are crimmais, arraigned before a small Police Judge to answer for the crime of conspiracy. The police are no longer highway rufflans: Messra. Guyol and Fremaux are no longer outraged and plundered travellers. Nothing is like it used to be and everything is changed. The authorities soften into dismayed and intimidated victims. Guyor and Fremaux ioom into conspirators and assassins, whose most pressing occupation henceforth must be to escape the dangeon and the gallows. gallows.

If the original seizure was unparadeled in the

history of popular governments, so is this latest phase of radical craft utterly unapproachable as a specimen of sardonic, diabolic numor.

THE CONSHATTA AFFAIR.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1874. Several members of the committee appointed to ascertain the causes of the recent terrible outrages at Conshatta have just returned to this city. and yesterday laid before the Committee of Seventy the entire documentary evidence in the sad affair. The committee was at once convened, and after a careful sifting of the testimony made the following statement. After reading which the public of this and all other States in the Union are left to judge whether the white men of the Red River have received any provocation at the hands of such men :-

CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY. New ORLEANS, Sept. 10, 1874.
The Committee of Seventy deems it proper to submit to the candid consideration of the public the following statement and testimony cohected by the committee touching the recent disturbances in Red River parish:—

M. H. Twitchell, the writer of the letter given below, is the Senator from Red River parish, now a candidate for re-election, and the recognized leader of the republican party in that parish; and Homer J. Twitchell, now fax Assessor and Collection of the parish, and the prother of M. H. Twitchell, now fax Assessor and Collection of the parish, and the prother of M. H. Twitchell.

rf J. (Watchell, now Tax Assessor and Colle-that parish, and the brother of M. H. Twiret f. S. Edgerton, the person to whom the le as addressed, was the Sheriff of the parish, paper in possession of the committee The paper in possession of the committee

to be a true copy of the original, found among the papers of T. S. Edgerton, and the same witnesses swear that the original is in the handwriting of M. H. Twitchell. letter, it will be seen, was written at New

Orienns on the 4th of Angust and was apparently the result of conference with the acting Governor and the United States Marshai. The evidence shows that there had been no disturbance in the parish until after this letter must have been received by Edgerton; that no demand had been made for the resignation of the parish officers and no movement made against them, and that the outbreak on the 27th of Angust took the white people completely by surprise.

The first symptoms of violence were a restless and leverish excitement among the negroes, resulting in the killing by them of Mr. Brotherson, a white citizen of that parish. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the discovery of a plot instrated by the parish officials, to murder the persons composing a dancing party in the town of Conspatta, an account of which is given by the negroes concerned.

TWITCHBLU'S LETTER.

NEW ORLEASE, La., August 4, 1874.

T. S Engreron, Sherid parish Red River, La.:—
I received your letter this morning; have seen the Governor and United States Marshal; as soon as some overt act has been committed, a United States Marshal can be sent up there, and he will doubtless take United States troops with him. I will advise you in case a demand is made for your resignations to be certain, first that violence is to be used in case you do not, and then to save your life, resign.

Natchitoches matters are not settled yet. The Governor will not allow a mob to govern the Nate.

M. H. TWITCHELL.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE WITNESSES.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE WITNESSES.
Testimony taken before the Gitzens' Safety in vestigating Committee commenced at Consharta, parish of Red River. State of Louislana, on September of Control of the Control of Control and Wash Morgan went, by order of Henry Smith, armed, early in the night of the 27th day of August to the nouse of H. J. Witchell, in the town of Consharta; we were then ordered by him to go under the house; there were twently or twenty-five montrol of Control of Cont

Published by order of the Committee of Seventy.

K. W. C.

In view of the stirring events now happening in Louisiana, and the revolutionary action of the White League in taking possession of the State government by as brilliant a coup d'état as was ever executed by Napoleon, the "Man of September"-the readers of the HERALD will be interested In knowing who comprise this powerful secret organization, who are its chiefs and what are their intentions. One of the representatives of this journal interviewed in this city yesterday a promment gentleman from St. Louis, who formerly was

KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CAMELIA in New Orleans, and he gave the following account of the organization:-

"It was, of course, a secret society, having its ramifications throughout every parish in the State. It was founded in 1868 or 1869, and was composed solely of white men, who banded together for the avowed purpose of sell-protection. There was no hostility to the negro, and no desire to deprive him of any of his natural rights. Each member, however, pledged himself solemnly never to vote

NEGRO FOR A POLITICAL OFFICE, as we considered him unfitted both by nature and education for such a supremacy.

"The society was after a time broken up and its pledges exposed, but on its ruins was built the "White League," which is ten times more power ful and united than ever the parent society was."

KEPORTER—Can you give me an outline of the objects, numbers and leaders of the "league?"

ANCIENT "K. W. C."—I can do all but name the leaders. Even if I were a member of the organization I would be betraying an oath to do that.

The gentleman then took a paper from his pocket, which proved to be a New Orleans Republican of August 13, and read from an elaborate expose what follows:—

We enter into and form this league for the protection of our own race against the daily increasing encroachments of the negro, and are determined to use our next endeavors to parge our legislative, judical and ministerial offices from such a horde of miscreants as now assume to lord it over us. That to accomplish this end, we solemnly pleage our honor to each other to give our nearty support to all that this league may determine by a majority of votes cast at any regular meeting, and to aid to the numest of our ability in carrying out such measures as it may adopt. That we do not reject or

CONDENN ANY WHITE MAN White League,' which is ten times more power

do not rejector condemn any white Man for his political opinions, so that he join us in the one grand object we have in view.

On the lith of last July the following section was added to the creed of the "White League":— That we regard it the sacred and political duty of every member of this club to discountenance and socially proscribe all white men who unite themselves with the radical party.

"To show you the determination of the people comprising the league," added the Herald's informant, "nere are some extracts from an address to the colored people, printed on July 18 in the Vindicator, at Natenitoches":—

For we tell you now, and let it be distinctly remembered, that you had fair warning that we intend to carry the state of Loudana in November next, or she will be maintary territory.

If a single hostile gun is need to be compared to the carry carpet-bagger and scalawage that can be caught with in twelve hours therefrom be damying from a timb.

The number of members of the league is said ONE HUNDRED AND PIPTY THOUSAND MEN IN

SCENES AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL.

The news from New Orleans yesterday afternoon and evening created intense excitement at the New York Hotel. There was no mistaking the feeling aroused by the news from Louisiana as published in the HERALD. Quiet gentlemen, from whose appearance there was no indication that they were troubled with strong feelings on almost after the manner of the New Yorkers when they received the news of the surrender of Lee's

rous air for which the Southerner of good birth gets credit everywhere, bore with considerable gets credit everywhere, bore with considerable moderation the various sensational announcements as to the great difficulty. One elderly gentleman said with much leeling that he had fought in the war, that owing to the fact that the Confederates had halled he had lost much of his property, and lowered his social position in his native State, and that now, in his temporary absence, similar high handed measures as those which characterised the Butler despotism might again desolate his home. Much satisfaction was created by the arrival of the following despatch from Dunnison & Co., New Orleans:—

All quiet here at four o'clock. Business, it is hoped, will be resumed to-morrow.

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It was evident that this feeling of satisfaction arose much more iron the idea that the White League were in possession of the State House and of the public property of the city, including a large quantity of arms, than from the possibility that business would be resumed so soon. None of the Southerners seemed to have any doubt that the state of things as reported would become permanent. The festing in regard to President Grant's proclamation was that, if Kellogg was restored by the aid of federal arms, the result would be a renewal of a military government in Lousiana.

The merchants at the hotel were much concerned as to the disordered state of things which they would have to meet on their return home. It was felt strongly that the time had come when the exercise of the federal power in updoiding what was designated "an unnatural relation of the black to the white man," should cease to exist. The same sentiment was heard all around.

OPINIONS ON THE SITUATION.

Yesterday a number of leading men of the South gave their opinions of the depiorable events of the last two days in New Orleans to a representative of the HERALD. They reflect, in a measure, the drift of Southern sentiment in regard to the alarming condition of the South and disclose the feelings with which the President's attitude is generally regarded by these who are influential in shaping the views of the Southern people. As far as the present attack on Governor Kellogg is concerned, there is, of course, a very decided line of demarca tion between the supporters of McEnery and those of Kellogg, and only the business men, who stand aloof from the existing arena of politics, say that "both are to blame." The politicians who were interviewed are enthustastically in favor of their respective leaders, and the following gist of their statements will tell both sides of this remarkably conflicting story. It will be seen that they who know the people Louisiana think that further bloodshed will be avoided, and that they will quietly submit to the federal authority.

Colonel J. E. Austin, of the New Orleans

A representative of the HERALD had an interview last evening with Colonel J. E. Austin, a prominent member of the New Orleans Bar and who served with distinction in the Confederate service. Colonel Austin leit New Orleans on the 8th inst., when the state of public feeling was very unsettled and when the people were fearing the approach of some unusual complication in the affairs of their unfortunate State. In answer to questions of the HERALD representative Colonel Austin stated that the rising of the people was the natural result of the robbery and oppression committed by the Kellogg usurpation, which have been patiently borne by the people for over two years. Words would fail to describe the iniquities practised in every department of the government—executive, legislative and judicial. Property had been taxed until it amounted to confiscation, and the right of suffrage had been so hampered as to amount to disfranchisement of all except negroes. The manifestation of the people on Monday was The manifestation of the people on Monday was caused by the authorities seizing, without authority of law, muskets and ammunition in private warenouses, and in effect depriving the people of a right guaranteed to them by the constitution, that of bearing arms. Colonel Austin referred to the great meeting that took place on the 1st inst. in New Orleans, which Mr. McEnery addressed. The Governor was called immediately after to Vicksburg by business, and left Lieutenant Governor Fenn to look after the interests of the State. It appeared evident that the Kellogg party was determined to push the patience of the people to a point beyond endurance, even to make it necesa point beyond endurance, even to make it neces-sary to bring matters to a crisis that had been looked forward to and for which preparations had been made by the conservative party for some time past.

Herald Representative—Colonel, is this move-ment directed against the republican party in Louisiana?

Louisiana?

Colonel Austin—No. It is directed against theves and oppressions, and wherever a republican, duly elected, has administered his office fairly or honestly he is not disturbed. This has been done in a number of the parsnes. It is a matter of like and death with the people, and it is a shame that the lederal government has by its action almost legalized the roboery of our people. Herald Representative—Woat is the feeling of the people of your State toward the federal government?

Colonel Austin—They checish the band of the people and the state of th

of the people of your state toward the federal gov-ernment?
Colonel Austin—They cherish the kindest feelings toward the general government; they entertain the utmost regard for it. Indeed, our people, trodden down as they were by local tyranny, looked to the national administration for some countenance in their wrongs; they hoped that that majestic power to which they yielded their arms nine years ago, and to whose policy they of-fered a willing obedience in the reconstruction acts, would at least not sanction their robbery, destitution and utter humiliation.

Herald Representative—What is the general sentiment of the colored people?

Herald Representative—What is the general sentiment of the colored people?

Coonel Austra—I have an extensive acquaint-ance with the negroes of my State. The great bulk of them are cruelly led astray by a gang of ourside white adventurers who are hurrying them on to ruin. Of my own knowledge several hungred of the more intelligent and well to do of the colored race, have recently avowed their intention of casting their lot with the conservative party. Even Pinchoack, the would-be United States Senator, has he ely sount adhance with the friends of good government to aid in the overthrow of the Kellogg usurpation, against which he is neart and soul.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE-What is the strength HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—what is the strong and of parties in Louisiana?
Colonel AUSTIN—I can only speak with certainty of New Orleans. Our total vote is 50,000, of which 15,000 is colored. Of the latter, at least 3,000 go with the conservatives, which will give that party a majority of 25,000 in the city at the next Novem-

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—What is to be the im-Heralo Representative—What is to be the immediate effect of McEnery's party coup d'état?

Coionel Austin—If the federal government does not interfere Lieutenant Governor Penn will at once proceed to appoint and commission all the State and parish officers elected in 1872 on the alchaery ticket, and outsi the present incumbents appointed by Keliogg. I may as well state that an organization exists throughout the State which secures the peaceable installation of the new functionaries, provided the federal authorities keep their hands off.

Herald Representative—As a lawyer do you consider that the recent seizures of arms in New Orleans were legal?

Colonel Austin—As a lawyer I say that the

Orieans were legal?

Colonel Austin—As a lawyer I say that the seizures were in defiance of all law and justice. The arms were salpped as merchandise from New York to New Orieans—from one domestic mercantile house to another. No statute or port regulation was miringed upon, and, in fact, I may add that this high handed measure was the last straw that broke the camel's back. Any change in my sadly oppressed State cannot fail to be for the better.

Views of General George A. Sheridan.

General George A. Sheridan, of New Orleans, who claims to have been elected to Congress in 1872, over Pinchback, and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, thought there would not be much more bloodshed, as General Grant would undoubtedly quell the insurrection. He thought the President should not have issued his proclamation, but should have left the people of Louisiana to settle the question by themselves. If Kellogg was unable to sustain himself, the President should not maintain him in the face of the manifest opposition of the

"Will Kellogg enjoy his power quietly after this disturbance is quelled ?"

that as long as he remained in power these outbreaks would constantly recur. This uprising was part of the programme which was agreed and when, as it is believed, they are commanded upon at the Baton Rouge Convention. It was